



excited. The device 27 also includes a computerized control device 72 which can be used to control the on and off operation of device 27, in the event said device is turned off, for extended periods. The computer 72 would monitor device 27 and turn it on automatically in order to keep the batteries refurbished. Computer 72 is also used to control the re-charging of batteries B1 & B2, one at a time. Wires 498, are probe and 12-volt negative from B1, to computer 72. Wires 496, are probe and 12-volt positive, from B1, to computer 72. Wires 494, are probe and 12-volt negative, from B2, to computer 72. Wires 492, are probe and 12-volt positive from B1, to computer 72. Included also are two jumper relays 504 & 506 which are powered by 12-volt wires 510 & 514, from computer 72, which are used to start device 27 automatically. In addition a monitor 122 is provided to display values and data, and can enunciate problems of the system digitally of by voice prompts, through speaker 73. Four charging relays 500, 500A & 508, 508A powered by 12-volt wires 502 & 512, are added which are used to charge each battery separately. The device 27 also consist of a pair of chain and sprocket drive assemblies 78 & 78A which are mounted on bridge

volt positive and wire 85, 24-volt negative. Wire 96, 12-volt positive and wire 97, 12-volt negative to alternator (A1). Wire 98, 12-volt negative and wire 99, 12-volt positive to alternator (A2). The sequence of operation are as following: Charge B1 on a conventional trickle charger, until battery is fully charged, to about 14.5-volts. Next place B2, on the same charger and charge to the same value. B1 should maintain about 13-volts, while B2, should have between 14.5 & 13.5-volts. This is very important to have one battery slightly fresher than the other, so that both batteries will not need to be re-charged at the same time. Energize motor (M1) by closing switch 64, the system should be put in motion, and fan blades 70(FIG. 1) should start rotating, and motor on light 60 should come on. After 60 seconds close switch 92, motor (M2) should be put in motion and motor on light 94 should come on. The unit is now ready to replenish batteries 48 & 48A (FIG. 1), one at a time on a as needed basis, as it is controlled by computer 72, as follows: Computer 72, hereafter called CP72, will monitor the condition of both said batteries B1 & B2, when their is a drop in B1, voltage, CP72 will send a 12-volt signal to charging relays 500 & 500A

via wire 502. Said action will close said relay contacts causing alternator A1 to begin to re-charge battery B1 through its internal voltage regulator. When said charging is complete, CP72 will close contact 500 & 500A and send a 12-volt signal to charging relays 508 & 508A via wire 512. Said process will set in motion the charging of battery B2, by alternator A2. The said back and forth action should set in motion continual operation of device 27, without need for a separate charging operation for said batteries, as long as said device is in the operation, and all component parts are operating properly. The said action will create perpetual motion, of device 27. The said actions makes device 27 an improvement over the sighted prior art attempts and products, and as such is patentable, which action the Pro Se applicant request in accordance with all appropriate patent laws, and statutes. Should the need arise to use device 27 on a on and off basis, close switch ES, and switches 64 & 92, then turn switch ES back to the on position. Computer 72 will monitor the condition of batteries B1 & B2. When a drop in volts is registered CP72, will send 12-volt signals to jumper relays 504 & 506 via wires 510 & 514. Said

action will place device 27 in operation in order to re-charge said batteries through previously described process. When said batteries are fully charged CP72 will turn device off once more. Said process will keep said batteries re-freshen until device 27 is needed once more to be put in use. DC generators could be used to accomplish the charging process, instead of alternators. A Quick disconnect coupler could be installed between fan 70, to dis-connect said fan when not in use. Note before working on unit all switches must be in the off position, including CP72, on/off switch, not shown.

Since we are using 24-volts to operate device 27, and we are using 24-volts to convert to the 14.5-volts it takes to re-charge each battery one at a time, we are not in violation of the laws of energy conversion. If we were using a 12-volt battery to convert to the 14.5-volts needed to re-charge a 12-volt battery we would.

Since both alternators together will produce more than 30-volts during the charging process, and it only takes 24-volts to operate device 27,

under normal circumstances we will have enough volts to operate the system, charge the batteries and replace what is lost due to friction, therefore we are not in violation of the second law of thermodynamics. The said processes makes an exception to the rules of the perpetual motion machine, thereby creating a new phenomena, a new useful, novel, unobvious perpetual motion machine art, and science, has been disclosed.

Since the two alternators together can produce over 30-volts, and it takes 24-volts to operate the system, and 2.5-volts to charge each battery one at a time, this equals 26.5-volts. Hens we have 3.5-volts left to overcome friction, this represents $1/6.857$ of the 24-volts($1/6.857 \times 100$) equals 14.58%, to overcome friction. If we subtract the 14.58% from 100%, we get 85.42%. So then if the system is 85.42% efficient we can have perpetual motion.

- 72 Computerize Control Device (CP)**
- 74 Alternator Supports With Adjustment**
- 76 Horse Power Load Shaft**
- 76A Drive Shaft Assembly**
- 78 Chain & Sprocket Assembly (CS1) 7-1 Load Ratio**
- 78A Chain & Sprocket Assembly (CS2) 7-1 Load Ratio**
- 80 Bridge Supports For Pillow Blocks**
- 82 Pillow Blocks**
- 84 24-Volt Main Hot Wire**
- 85 24-Volt Negative Wire**
- 86 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Switch**
- 88 12-Volt-10-Amp Fuse (F)**
- 90 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Light**
- 92 24-Volt-60-Amp Motor On/Off Switch**
- 94 24-Volt Motor On Light**
- 96 12-volt positive wire to (A1)**
- 97 12-Volt Negative Wire to (A1)**
- 98 12-Volt Negative Wire to (A2)**
- 99 12-Volt Positive Wire to (A2)**
- 492 Probe & 12-volt Negative from B2 to CP72**
- 494 Probe & 12-volt positive from B2 to CP72**
- 496 Probe & 12-volt positive from B1 to CP72**
- 498 Probe & 12-volt Negative from B1 to CP72**
- 500 & 500A Charging Relay to Alternator 1**
- 502 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 500**

504 Start-up Jumper Relay

506 Start-up Jumper Relay

508 & 508A Charging Relay to Alternator 2

510 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 504

512 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 508

514 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 506